

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, June 7, 1745.

To the Publisher of the Maryland GAZETTE.

SIR,

✱✱✱ I HAVE often thought, that there is no Kind of Learning or Study which is more worthy our Application, or proves more instructive and entertaining to the Student, than that of History. Besides the Addition it makes to our Knowledge, it has also a Tendency, if we have any Regard for honest Fame and Reputation, to inspire us with a noble Esteem of Virtue, and a just Contempt of Vice; hence naturally will arise an Ambition to imitate the first, and shun the latter. This will particularly hold true in high Characters, who, by their station and Sphere of Action, ingross the greatest Part of History to themselves: The Conduct and Behaviour of their Ancestors is here justly delineated, and exposed to their View, be it good or bad: If a noble Set of Actions shine conspicuous in the Characters of their immediate Predecessors, these must animate them to believe worthy of their Origin, that they may not prove degenerate Branches of so excellent a Stock. For the higher the Station of the Person, the more conspicuous are his Virtues and Vices; the Lustre of a *Star* or *Crown* is so far from concealing a wicked, mean, or servile Part, that it places it in the clearest and most open Point of View. The most profligate Wretch in Being, will tacitly admire a great and virtuous Character; and even the Villain, who sees his Villainy detected, and pictured out in History, cannot forbear condemning, in the Portraiture, his own base Actions and Conduct: The Love of *Good Fame*, so natural to Mankind, will make such a Person desire, at least, to reform his Life, if he has any Sparks of Virtue left in him; whatever specious Arguments he may use to persuade himself, *That it is nothing to him what Men say or write of him, after he is dead, and beyond the Reach of Malice and Envy.*

HISTORY answers these two Purposes of Instruction and Amusement, as it displays an agreeable, and almost infinite, Variety of Incidents; describes the various Changes and Vicissitudes of Fortune, with the causes from which they flow; and exhibits the several Characters and Scenes of human Life. It is, in short, a great Step, by which we may attain to a competent Knowledge of Mankind; a Knowledge so necessary and useful in Life, that all Science and Learning without it, appears pedantic, insignificant, and vain.

IN History we are presented with a View of most of those parallel Circumstances, in which we can possibly be engaged; and as it exhibits Patterns for our Imitation, so it delivers Di-

rections for our Conduct. Probably a Man is more or less fond of Historical Reading, according to the Degrees of Virtue or Vice he possesses. It is most certain, that a Villain can never be pleased to see himself upbraided, and put to the blush, in every Page; every Sketch of his own deformed Character, in the Person of another, such as he, must give an Alarm to his Conscience, and excite monstrous Ideas of his own Baseness and Depravity. On the contrary, what a noble and rational Feast must it be to a good Man, to find himself classed with the Friends of *Liberty, Honour, and Truth*! Can he, without Emotion and Transport, regard those antient *Heroes*, who fought all Opportunities to promote the public Good, whose whole Life was a Train of great and benevolent Actions, and whose generous and noble Sentiments made them even give up their Lives for their Country? Who can hear of *Codrus* making a voluntary Sacrifice of himself, without Wonder and Surprise? Can the *Decii*, those hereditary Deliverers of their Country, be sufficiently admired? Is not the Character of *Timoleon* an admirable and engaging Picture? Is not the Life and glorious Actions of the undaunted *Leonidas*, an unparallel'd Instance of public Virtue? How little, when compared with these, appear the Characters of a *Cataline* and *Cesar*, basely endeavouring to satisfy their boundless and wicked Ambition, by infringing and destroying the *Liberties* of a *free People*? How surprizing then is it to find so many following the same Course of Villainy, which has ruined Thousands before them? Since we must approve a good Character or Action, is it not much more natural to act upon that Character, or that Set of Actions; than to be guilty of what we condemn in others?

I IMAGINE that if young People were put upon a right Method of reading History, it might be of singular Advantage to them, in the Conduct of their future Actions: The Knowledge of History does not at all consist in charging one's Memory with a Rabble of *Eras*, Names, and Events; a young Man who hears himself applauded for these, and can by the Force of Memory, bear a Share in the Historical Part of any Conversation, may possibly think himself an able and expert Historian: But to know History truly, is to know Mankind, which is indeed the Subject-Matter of it; it is to study the *Motives, Opinions, and Passions* of Mankind; and carefully to observe how they operate upon their various Tempers and Dispositions; and to draw useful and instructive Conclusions from these Observations. Young and tender Minds should be taught to fall in Love with amiable Characters, and habitually trained to act a parallel Part themselves, if ever they shall happen to be placed in the same Circumstances. This alone renders History instructing and diverting at the same Time.

FROM

FROM these Observations I may reasonably conclude, that there can be no Set of Writers more useful or beneficial to the Public, than impartial and accurate Historians; Impartial, I say, because the Poison of Partiality, or Party-Spleen and Rage, has very much contributed to sully and pollute History, and obscure the Truth with Clouds of Error, and Misrepresentation of Facts. Truth, Candour, and Reason, should always be in the Eye of an Historian; and conducted by these Guides, his Writings will be valuable and permanent: Such Writings tend to inspire us with generous Sentiments, worthy of our happy Constitution, and infill into us Principles, which will on every proper Occasion discover themselves in Defence of it; and enable us to secure our valuable Liberties and Privileges.

MAY it ever be our Fate, long to understand the true Use of History, and learn to put in Practice, on every proper Occasion, what useful Reflexions may be gathered, from so manly and rational a Study. I am, with Regard,

Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
PHIL—ELEUTHERUS.

(*****)

AMBERG (in Bavaria), January 29.

THIS City having been abandoned on the 26th Instant before Day-break, by the French and Bavarian Garrisons; the whole upper Palatinate is now clear of Enemies, and in Possession of the Austrian Troops.

Hague, Feb. 15, O. S. M. de Dieu has at last received his Instructions, and is going to set out for Petersburg: The principal Point of the Commission he is to execute there, is to join with the British, Austrian, and Saxon Ministers, in the Invitation that is to be given to the Empress, to accede to the Treaty of Warsaw of the 28th of December; and to put the finishing Hand to the Treaty that has been so long on the Tapis, for furnishing a Body of Russian Troops to the Queen of Hungary and her Allies, to be employed wherever they shall think fit, in Consideration of a yearly Subsidy, which is rated at 100000 l. Sterling for every 10000 Men; one 4th of which is to be Cavalry. It is reported here, that the Lord Tyrawley, the British Ambassador in Russia, has lately writ, that every Thing was ready for the Conclusion of the Treaty: And they add, that the King of Prussia was so alarmed at the first Advice he received of it, that he immediately dispatched Orders to the Prince Anhalt-Deffau, to detach 17 Regiments of Foot from his Army, and march them directly into Prussia, whither some other Troops are likewise commanded to repair, in order to secure that Part of his Dominions from any Enterprizes the Russians might form against it. We shall soon get further Lights into these Facts, the Truth of which many People call in Question; because it does not seem credible, that the King of Prussia would have ventured to assert, in his Rescripts to his Ministers at foreign Courts, that he was very sure of the Empress of Russia's Dispositions in his Favour; and could even depend upon her Assistance in case of Need; had not such Assurances really been given him. As for the rest, it is still affirmed here, that their High Mightinesses are willing to employ their good Offices, for bringing the Treaty in Question to bear; and even to become contracting Parties in it, but without any way contributing towards the Subsidy that was to be stipulated.

Munich, Feb. 18, O. S. The Austrian Troops along the Inn, are making Motions, which indicate that they are bent upon some Enterprize. The Bavarian and Hessian Troops that are quarter'd near that River, are preparing on their Side to guard against a Surprise. The Elector of Bavaria has resolved to come into no Measures that may be prejudicial to his Allies.

LONDON, February 7.

On Wednesday last Dr. Lisle, of Magdalen College in Oxford, was chosen Public Orator of that University.

Feb. 14. By Letters from Vienna we learn, that Count Ka-niglegg is set out to take upon him the Command of the Allied Army in Flanders, to supply the Defect of the English; and that several Cabinet Counsellors have Orders to set out from thence, for the same Purpose.

Thursday, Orders were sent to Chatham, from the Lords of the Admiralty, for the immediate repairing the Princess Amelia, a 60 Gun Ship, for Channel-Service.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford is thought to be much better, and drinks Ale's Milk.

On Thursday the Right Honourable Francis Howard, Earl of Effingham, was married to Miss Bickford, a beautiful young Lady with a considerable Fortune.

Feb. 23. The William and Mary and Carolina Yachts are ordered to be got ready forthwith, in order to carry over his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to Flanders.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart; the Lord Bury, Son to the Earl of Albemarle; the Hon. Captain York, Son to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor; and Mr. Poyntz; are appointed Aid-de-Camps to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

And the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore is to have the Command in Flanders, under his Royal Highness.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. William Fielding, of the Pearl Man of War, to be Commander of the St. George of 90 Guns, now at Portsmouth.

We hear that Orders are issued, that no Persons of any Distinction whatever, be permitted to pay any Visit to M. Bellisle, or his Brother, during their Confinement at Windsor-Castle, without Leave first obtained.

It is remarkable, and occasions Speculations, that the very Day Marshal Bellisle arrived at Windsor-Castle, the whole Garrison kept a *General Fast*.

The Plate of Silver, and the Image, found some Time since at Barkway in Hertfordshire, (as mentioned in one of our former Papers), were carried to John Jennings, Esq; Lord of the Manor; who sent them to the Royal Society, by whom they have been examined; and are allowed to be the most ancient and greatest Curiosities, that have been found for many Ages.

The University of Oxford have purchased a most valuable Egyptian Antiquity, being a Porphyry Bath, of Dr. Perry, who not long since brought it from Egypt with other Curiosities.

Last Thursday the Rev. Mr. John Nixon, A. M. Rector of Towcester in Northamptonshire, a most judicious and skilful Antiquary, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Feb. 26. As we are assured that the approaching Campaign will be made entirely upon a *British System*, it is expected that the *Siege of Dunkirk* will be undertaken very early.

On Monday some Workmen began to alter Cavendish-Square, pursuant to the Orders of his Grace the Duke of Chandos.

EPICRAM, on the Earl of O——d's Recovery.

WHILE O——d lay ill, and himself thought a-dying;
While his Children stood by, and his Brother a-crying;
While the Torture acute broke all Patience and Rest;
While Pangs still acuter corroded his Breast;
The Judges Infernal summon'd Death to appear,
And bade him a While the fell Statesman to spare:
The Reason they gave to the Monarch so wan,
We beg leave to record for the Service of Man:
'Tis little agreed with their Justice, they said,
'That a Man of his Guilt should die in his Bed.'

On Friday last died at Bath, after a short Indisposition, Henry Somerset Scudamore, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl Worcester, &c. He is succeeded in his Honours by his Brother, the Lord Noel Somerset.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Devonshire of War, lately rebuilt at Woolwich, to be launched on May the 8th of March next.

Her Lordships have likewise ordered the Terror Bomb, lost in the Storm off Dungeness, the 10th of February, 1743, to be built with all Expedition.

Feb. 29. This Day the Right Hon. James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was married to Miss Keate of Canterbury. From Charles Town in South Carolina, there is Advice, that a Swallow Snow of War has been lost on the Bahama Banks; her Crew was saved.

From the same Place we hear, that the Prize taken by the Amborough Man of War amounted to 20000 *l.* Sterling, and that it is already spent in Punch houses and Taverns.

BOSTON, May 16.

On Friday last the Schooner Montague, one of the Ordnance Tenders, arrived here Express from Annapolis Royal, brought Advice, that Governor Maccarline had received Advice, that 600 French and Indians came in the Winter from Canada to Chignictu, being the same that were seen passing on the Skirts of New-England, and arrived at Menis on the 19th April last, part by Land, and part by Sea: That they had with them 12 Officers, an Engineer, and a Surgeon; and were in Expectation to join the Forces which the French were to send with M. Du Vivier from France and Louisbourg; and that 20 Men of War were expected early on our Coasts, to prevent Succours being sent to the Garrison; That upon Report of the loss of the New-England Fleet being seen off the Eastern Coast of Nova Scotia, their Thoughts at Menis were various; some thinking them to be the Fishery, others a Force going to take Possession of Canfo. That since the News of the Canadians being arrived at Chignictu, which the Garrison had received five weeks ago, there had been a grand Expectation among all the Settlements in Nova Scotia, of a vigorous Attempt being made on Annapolis-Royal; and that a secret Correspondence was discovered to have been carried on between the Inhabitants of Annapolis River, and those of the Bay; for which several of the former were imprisoned.

This Morning his Majesty's Ship Hector of 40 Guns, which came out from England with the Princess Mary, to assist in the Expedition against Cape Breton, arrived at Nantasket, with the Caracas Prize Ship taken in her Passage.

May 20. The Princess Mary of 60 Guns failed from Nantasket on Wednesday, to join our Fleet off Louisbourg; as did yesterday the Hector of 40 Guns, for the same Station.

Last Friday Morning came to Town Mr. Meservy, the late Skipper of a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, who, about a Month ago, with another Schooner, was taken near the Isle of Sables, by the French Ship that lately ran the Gantlope through our Fleet off Louisbourg. She mounted 32 large Guns, and had 100 Men, including 60 Marines. She came out of Brest on the 10th of January with a Packet for the Governor of Louisbourg, which the Captain had Orders to deliver at all Adventures. He had made two Attempts to get in, the last of which was on the 10th Instant; when being within 5 Miles of Louisbourg, and hearing the Cannon firing, rightly judged the Town was besieged, and prudently stood away from that Coast. Two Days after, he took a Fishing-Schooner, which he gave to our People to carry them home, instead of their own Schooners which he had sunk. Monsieur gave great Encomiums on the Bravery of the Commander of the Rhode-Island Colony Sloop; as also he did on Capt. Rouse, who killed his chief Gunner by a Shot from one of his Chace-Guns.

The same Day Capt. Bennet arrived here in a Schooner from Chapparrange-Bay, in Cape Breton, with Dispatches for his Excellency the Governor. He also brought abundance of Letters from Officers in the Fleet and Army, from several of which we have extracted the following Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Massachusetts, off Louisbourg, dated May 4.

The whole Fleet of Transports, consisting of upwards of 100 Sail, came down on the 30th ult. The chief of them entered Chapparrange Bay, under the Guns of the Caesar, Boston Packet, Massachusetts, Capt. Sanders, and the Connecticut Colony Sloop. The French were no ways apprized of our intended Invasion, 'til they saw our whole Fleet of Transports coming. When they found we were coming to Land, they marched down about 200 Men to oppose us. We had but 100 landed, under Col. Gorham, who did not stay to draw up in Form, but surrounded the French, and kept popping at them, kill'd 4 or 5, wounded several, and took a great many Prisoners, some of 'em Persons of Distinction; and the rest took to their Heels. Among the Wounded was Morepang, who narrowly escaped being taken, and is now in the Woods. This Day and the next, being May 1, all the Men were landed in high Spirits, and a great many Prisoners brought in every Day; and 'tis said, many Swits and French daily desert and come over to us. In our Landing we had two Men wounded. — On Thursday, the 2d of May, we had the agreeable Sight of our English Colours flying in several Parts of the Grand Battery, which the French, after plugging up the Touch holes, and tawing off some of the Axle-trees of the Carriages, and throwing the Powder over the Walls, deserted the Night before with such Precipitation, that they left the Shot behind them; and a Serjeant of ours, with 17 Men, this Day took Possession of it; they found 20 French in it, whom they made Prisoners. — This Invasion of ours was so unexpected, that the Enemy left all their live Stock abroad, which our People are daily picking up. We have got all the Armourers in the Army and Fleet, to punch or drill the Plugs out of the Touch-holes. They got 3 clear the first Day; and on the 3d Instant, and Part of the Night, the Island Battery and Royal Battery kept firing Guns and Bombs at the Grand Battery; but to no Effect. This Day they have got all the Guns cleared, and all the Mortars, Shells, and Guns, landed out of the Transports. — Capt. Thompson informs us, that the English Flag was flying at the Light-house. Our Men seem spirited with a flaming Zeal for the Reduction of the Place, and can hardly be kept from running into the very Mouths of their Cannon: Nay, some have gone close under the Town-Walls, and pick'd up several Men under the Muzzles of their Guns. — We hope to be Masters of the whole Place in a few Days: They have not above 6 or 700 Men, which is too small a Number for manning so many great Garrisons; and their deserting the Grand Battery sufficiently confirms their Want of Numbers. For they never would have quitted that Place, which has the Command of the other two Batteries, and the Sea-board, were they not driven to the greatest Straights and Difficulties: Besides the other Batteries cannot annoy the Grand Battery. Our Fleet took on the 30th ult. a Ship of 200 Tons, 14 Guns, and 27 Men, loaded chiefly with Provisions, having on board above 30 Tons of Bread, and a Quantity of Gunpowder. We are going after 2 Ships we hear of, so must conclude in Haste.

By other Letters we are informed,

That they found 42 Cannon in the Grand Battery, most of them 42 Pounders. — That our People are encamped about a Mile from the Town, and have erected a Fatigue-Battery of Cannon, which was ready to play on the Town; they have also erected a Battery of 3 Mortars, from whence Bombs are thrown into the Town with good Success. — That the French

French keep almost continually firing on our People both from their Cannon and Mortars, but do little Damage. — That they had several times attempted to land, in order to attack the Island Battery; but were prevented by the Boisterousness of the Sea: However, that they intended to attack it on the 12th in the Evening. — That it was the general Opinion, that the Town could not hold out many Days longer. — That in a Day or two after our Men had taken the Grand Battery, the French sent 300 Men in Boats to retake it; but they were beat off by a Handful of our Men, and obliged to return into the Town. — That upon the Approach of the Massachusetts Frigate within two Miles of the Island Battery, the French sunk and burnt several of their Ships. — And, that our People are continually firing upon the Town from the Grand Battery.

The only disagreeable Article of News we have, is, that some of our Men having imprudently strolled away from their Post, 17 were surprized and taken by a Body of 300 Indians, and barbarously murdered after Quarter given.

NEW-YORK.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of this Province, Die Martis, April 9, 1745.

‘Resolved, That there be allowed to the Government of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, for and towards the Expedition undertaken by them against the French Settlements in North America, the Sum of 3000 l.’

ANNAPOLIS.

We are informed by Letters of undoubted Credit, that Capt. Campbell, in the Snow Prince of Orange, bound to Maryland, with 260 Negroes, was taken some time last Summer.

That in England they expected every Post, to hear that the French have declared War against the Dutch.

The Ship which was bringing the Forces from England to Annapolis-Royal, is lost on the Berry-Head, and most of the Men perished.

The Account of Capt. Mackenzie's leaving the Maryland Fleet a few Days before he entered the Capes, as mention'd in our last, proves a Mistake: We had not that Account from the Captain, but from a Person who had been wrongly inform'd.

Two Letters signed PUBLICOLO, we have received; but they are too prolix, and the Subject has been too often handled, to find a Place in this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN or Strayed, on Friday-Night, the 24th of May last, out of the Old Fields near Annapolis, a large brown-bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, C D; has Shoes on behind; and is the Horse that Captain Wood rode 'till he sail'd for England.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber at Annapolis, or informs where he is, so as he may be had again, shall receive a good Reward.

MARK GIBSON.

Quiling-Work of all Kinds, performed at the Subscriber's House in Annapolis, in the best and neatest Manner, as cheap as in London; by a Person from England, brought up to the said Business.

SIMON DUFF.

To be SOLD.

BY the Subscriber, on the 28th of June next, at Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land; viz. One Tract called Joseph's Park, containing 30 Acres; one other Tract called The Dungbill, containing 50 Acres; also another Tract of Land called Ratford's Island, containing 64 Acres; likewise another Tract called Knave's Disappointment, lying on Rock Creek, containing 200 Acres; and one other Tract called The Widow's Mite, lying also on Rock-Creek containing 47 Acres.

The above Lands are all settled, and conveniently situated on Potomack River; with very good Improvements.

Any Persons who want to see the Titles, may apply to

JAMES RUSSELL.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 29th of May last, two Servant-Men, one of them White, the other a Negro. The white Man had on when he went away, a blue Druggat Coat, a black Jacket, and a Pair of Osnabriggs Trowsers, and has one of his Hands wither'd. The Negro had on a Country-Cloth Jacket and Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. He is about 21 Years of Age, and has a roguish Look.

Whoever secures the said Runaways, so that their Masters may have them again without further Charge, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Kent-Island, in Queen Ann's County.

JOHN CARTEL.
JACOB CARTEL.

Annapolis, May 24, 1745.

THE Subscriber being Impowered by Robert Dringuidine Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, to Sell the following Tracts of Land, viz. Postern-Hole 500 Acres, the Level 500 Acres, and two Thirds of the Fork containing 500 Acres in all, lying on Sassafras River; Providence on Squam Creek containing 300 Acres; which Lands did belong to Peregrine Brown, late of London, Merchant, deceased, and became the Right of the Crown for Money the said Brown owed.

Any Person inclining to Purchase the said Lands, or any of them, shall have any of them at a reasonable Price, in Sterling Money or Bills of Exchange, and for further Information may apply to

D. DULANY.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all Gentlemen and others, who may have Occasion to pass over to Virginia, that there is a good Boat and Hands at the Post-Office at Narrows, on Potomack River; where they may depend on constant Attendance, by

ROBERT DADE.

AT the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Top-sail Sheet Block, near the Market-house in Annapolis, may be had all Sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Likewise, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping, and Wells, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at the PRINTING OFFICE in Charles-street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.